

that reconstruction and subjugation
only alternatives to be presented to

present policy, if persisted in, must
in reconstruction either with or with-
out justification. I accuse no supporter of
administration of any such design.
maintaining the opinions which I do of
If I favored reconstruction or anti-
both of which I am utterly oppos-
give an earnest support to the Pres-
policy as the surest mode of diminishing
armies, exhausting our resources, break-
the spirits of our people, and driving
despair, to seek refuge from a worse ty-
by placing themselves under the protection
a government which they loathe and
because it has wronged and tyrannized
them, destroyed their property and

It is exceedingly unpleasant to announce that a trusteeship requires that the rule be that that can be done for his people in all circumstances by which they are unencumbered. And the statement means nothing but rule in the pursuit of a policy, and does not warn his country, against it, is unworthy the high trust co- to his care. But you may ask, do I despise the justice of our cause, or of our ability to succeed? I answer emphatically, No. But our policy has been, and much as we wasted of men and means, we still enough of both, if properly used, to continue the struggle till we achieve our independence and re-establish in these States constitutional

liberty, which has been for the time so completely crushed.

THE DISCIPLINE OF SHEERMAN'S ARMY

Discipline must be restored and enforced on our armies. One of the reasons given by advocates for the enforcement of the conscription law was, that better discipline would be obtained by giving the appointment of officers to the President. Results have shown the reverse to be true. Prior to the adoption of that plan the officers selected by the troops themselves and appointed by the States were men in the field, and we triumphed gloriously in almost every engagement; with the exception that time the officers appointed by the President have neither maintained discipline

ner Sept. 6 men in the field. If the President's statement is reliable, they have one-third of them there. And, I fear, the discipline of that third is loose compared with that exhibited by the Federal army in march through this State.

MORE ABOUT DAVIS.

The President having failed in his military administration and brought the country to the verge of ruin by his military policy, seemed relieved of that part of his duties by an amendment of the Constitution to provide for the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederacy by the President and with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate, who shall be entirely free from

control of the President, and the removal of the same power by which he was appointed. This would place the best military in the country in the command of our army, not in name only but in fact, and would in the future from the heavy scientific work have befallen nearly the capricious removal of a great commander at a meteorical junction, and a military commander. The late of Congress, the good and the task from the President his Constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief. I propose for the appointment of General in Chief, R. E. Lee as General-in-Chief as subject to the act of Congress and his appointment under the President as he was before the act of Congress and his appointment under the President may of any moment.

rate his plans by orders which he is obliged to obey. Congress cannot divest the President of this power over all the general Confederate service, including the Chief-in-Chief. This power is conferred by the Constitution, and can only be taken away by an amendment of the instrument. These changes may be made without the evils of revolution—within the Union. The Constitution provides for its amendment. The remedy is perfectly peculiar. It declares that, upon the demand of three States, legally assembled in their several conventions, Congress shall summon a convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution

perfectly legitimate and proper for the Senate to demand such confirmation, when in the opinion of their people, public good and the common safety require it. In my opinion the best interests of the country require such a convention meet with as little delay as possible, to propose such amendments to the Constitution as will reform abuses by settled and disputed points, and effect a speedy and thorough change of policy in conducting the war and filling up and sustaining our armies. I am not afraid to trust the people in convention, and therefore recommend the call of a convention of the people of this State, for the purpose proposing such amendments to the Constitution.

tion as well as relieve the President of his responsibility as commander-in-chief of the armed forces and provide for the appointment of a commander-in-chief in time of war, and to pass such other amendments and do such other acts as will correct abuses and afford a remedy for the grievances heretofore stated. I also recommend that this general assembly appoint a committee to every other State of the Confederacy, requesting them to assemble in Congress at an early date to discuss the foregoing and to give consideration to the suggestions for purposes above specified. This speedy action of this policy is, in my judgment, indispensable to the achievement of our independence and the maintenance of the great principles of State sovereignty and constitutional liberty.

which underlie the foundations of our federal system of government, gave birth to the present confederation of States, and are equally necessary to the future prosperity and happiness of our people. By the constitution placed upon the Constitution, so it is stated by those who administer the Confederate Government, these great principles have been regarded, and the sovereignty of the States and rights of the people, last sight of the great struggle for Independence, the achievement of our Independence is to be the great end and only aimed at by those who wield power at Richmond. We have been told from the halls of Congress that courts

...to accomplish this object. Indeed, the persons in authority seem to have forgotten that we are fighting for anything but independence. If so, the whole struggle is lost. For we had that with the old Government which was our Government, consecrated by the blood of our ancestors, and transmitted from sire to son. We were independent of other powers. But the people of the North States got control of that Government and administered it as to imperil not only our independence, but our rights. We then separated from them and are fighting for our rights, our liberties; and, as a means of maintaining and securing those rights and liberties, we declared our independence. Indeed,

Our rights and our liberties are not secured by our independence, but our independence is only necessary to protect our rights and liberties. Russia is independent of the world, so is Turkey, while the governments of each is a despotism, and the people have no rights and liberties which the sovereign chooses to permit them to exercise. If we are the sort of independence for which we are fighting, our great sacrifices have been for a but little purpose. There would still be a few powers of the independence of our rights and their rights to govern us in violation of our rights and liberties and recognition of our rights and liberties would be a mockery and a fraud.

I am aware that the freedom and plat-
which a sense of duty to my country has
pelled me to exercise, in disclosing
measures of the Administration, and the
policy of the Government may subject me
to misrepresentation. I feel the re-
sponsibility, however, that I have be-

tempted only by a desire to promote
to every patriot's heart, and there
the independence of the Confi
the right and religious liberties an
the rights of the people, without
the independence of any name, and
the degradation of our republicanism
parted forever. No one can be more vi
interested than myself in the success
cause. I have staked life, liberty a
the rights and the liberties of my posterity
the result. The enemy have burned my
ling and other houses, destroyed my pro
and shed, in rich profusion, the blood
nearest relatives. My destiny is linked
my country. If we succeed, I am a free
bu; if by the obstinacy, weakness,

guided judgment of our rulers we have some common rule awaits me which is my conscience. It is no time to conceal in courtly phrase. The night is dark and tempest howls, the ship is lashed with violent waves, the helmsman is struggling, the whirlpool, our remonstrances are vain and we must restrain him or the crew will sink together, submerged in irretrievable ruin.

JOSEPH E. BROWN

COTTON SPECULATORS COME TO GRIPE
A Helena (Arkansas) dispatch says:
Some of the losses of the abandoned cotton, not having succeeded in getting the cotton, undertook to make up their losses by speculating in the market.

Wright, who murdered McCauley, Indiana, last summer, is to be a change of venue, in the Lawrence Court.

Happiness abounds among the there are more blossoms in the valleys on the hills.

